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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

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THE RECALL OF SECRETARY WHITE MAKES MUCH TALK IN LONDON,

Some of Ris Countrymen who Accused Him of Caddishness Said to be Responsible for His Removal-Italy's Critical Condition May Result in Revolution or Dictatorship-All England Buying Coal by the Hundredweight-All the Morrors of Famine Raging in the Mining Districts-International Co-operation to Suppress the Anarchists-Cashler May's Retirement from the Bank of England-Loading Ships for Manchester Direc:-Mr. Gladstone's Great Grief at the Death of His Physician.

LONDON, Nov. 11.-The change in the office of the Secretary of the American Embassy threatens more interesting social results in London than a succession in the office of Ambussador. There was a good deal of resentful criticism in English official society at first when the recall of Mr. Henry White was announced. The American colony received the news with mixed comments. The interest has now been intensified by the news that White will soon return to London, where he will seek to retain, as an individual, the social position which he occupied in the past ten years by virtue of his official connection. His Engfriends, including some prominent lenders in society, affirm that he will be able to do this. It is even asserted that pains will be taken to make him more welcome in the best circles than any officially accredited American

in London. This would mean the merriest social war in which Americans were ever involved in this capital. There is little doubt that it will be undertaken if White will permit his friends here to carry out their plans. They make no bones of saying that White can assume, if he chooses, almost all the social powers of the Embassy itself, and as these powers embody the only functions of the establishment of any consequence, the threat is quite appalling. It is represented that White's influence in introducing Americans at court and other places will be much more potent than that of Roosevelt or even the Ambassador himself. In fact, White's indignant friends, English and American, are anxious to put him in direct rivalry with the Embassy.

Now, it is quite true that White has been held in high esteem by the Lord Chamberlain. and that his social requests, during the last few years, have been honored with less hesitation than than those of any other foreigner. If the American representative here was still a Minister only, there might be some possibility of the partial success of such a plan. But an Ambassador's request, social or otherwise, cannot be ignored or lightly refused. Furthermore. Roosevelt is not a stranger in London. where his social position is already assured. White made many enomies as well as friends among the Americans here. It is truly said that he catered much more to Englishmen than to his own countrymen. Some of those who accuse him of caddishness and snubbing Americans are said to be responsible for his recall. The incident is men-tioned of a prominent New York politician of great influence with Cleveland. who told the President last spring that the only request he had to make of the Administration was that White be replaced. So any attempt to resent. In the manner proposed. the appointment of a new Secretary of the Embassy, will by no means be unanimously

White's position in strictly official society will, of course, be entirely changed. He will have no place at all at the diplomatic functions. Inasmuch as it is invariably a man's position and not intrinsic worth which fixes his rank in English society, the chances are that White will find a remarkable difference in the attitude of many people who formerly made

Whether the occasion will be taken advantage of to carry out the alleged plan of the | the blackest. The dynamite outrage in Barce-English society leaders to snub all Americans is another question. Labouchers was right in eral ways. It has aroused universal detesta-saying a few weeks ago that such a plot was tion of the vile miscreants who are again on-graphs that the Chamber next week will be albrewing. It has browed many times before. but nothing ever came of it. Resentment of American criticism on peculiar English institutions usually takes this form of expression. I have been told that the too faithful description of the physical appearance of the House of Lords cabled to Tue Sun at the time of the rejection of the Home Rule bill, is one of the grievances which now rankle deep in John Buil's sensitive soul.

It is impossible to ignore the increasing gravity of the signs of approaching trouble in Italy and Spain. Both nations are completely bankrupt, and both are in imminent danger of the overthrow of the present form of government and the establishment of a dictatorship. The grim alternative for Italy, in the opinion of many of her own statesmen, is a revolution. No other escape from her difficulties has been suggested by the friends or enemies of the present rulers. Help from abroad was the only resource. This hope is gone. The last attempt to give it was made by Emperor William a few days ago, when he recommended th purchase of Italian rentes, and the semi-offisial press endorsed them as a good investment. A storm of protest against such decention of the people quickly destroyed the effect of the suggestion.

The terms which France has dictated for the return to Italy of the eliver currency of which she has been drained, are most significant. Half the amount, or 45,000,000 francs, must be paid in gold, and the balance in notes. The gold can come only from the innermost reserve of the war chest, for Italy has nothing else left. There are other signs that France is pursuing a systematic financial campaign against her Continental engines. It has been openly declared this week that a relentless financial war will precede the inevitable military struggle. Austria is already in a had way, and the serious difficulties in Berlin of the past few weeks threaten to become worse Paris is the only impregnable financial capital on the Continent aside from neutral centres like Amsterdam. Her safety lies in the fact that she owes nothing. Every other country is heavily involved. France, therefore, stands unrivalled to-day among Continental powers. in army, in mavy, and in thancial resources.

The news from italy this week has been, each day, worse than the last. Signer Villar). many times a Cabinot Mintster, and a power ful leader, publishes a remarkable article in Rome appealing to the King to save the country from the most dangerous crisis since the existence of the kingdom, by proclaiming a dictatorship which shall put an end to powerless parliamentarism. Nothing else, he declares, will avert the triumph of revolutionary socialism which will destroy existing institu-The article has won the approval of many conservative persons, and even the selection of a dictator is being discussed. He would be bigner Crispi or some General. Crispl is quoted as saying to his friends that his hour is not yet come, but when an appeal

The Government dare not reduce the army. domestic as well as international reasons. The altuation in Sicily is as threatening as ever, and there is no telling at what moment the large force now there will be required to suppress a robellion at home. The forces are being prepared for such an emergency, but troops would obey an order to fire upon their this and some other questions he is not so irrebellieus countrymen. The Government is | reconcilable as his public utterances indicate. undoubtedly cherishing strong hopes of the

emergener.

It is easily apparent now that a situation might at any moment arise when Eng-land would be most grateful for similar aid from Italy. The naval conditions in the Mediterranean are still a subject of grave apprehension in England. Gladstone made a serious mistake in announcing to Parliament this week that, notwithstanding the great increase in foreign navies, the British fleet affords adequate protection for British interests, and will enable the country to carry out international engage-The Premier invited the obvious ments. retort that, if the fleet is sufficient now, when its positive strength has been diminished, and its relative strength, compared with other powers, diminished in a far greater degree, then the previous force must have been vastly in excess of the country's needs. As a matter of fact, every naval officer knows that the French-Russian forces could whip or drive from the sea the British fleet in a week.

Gladstone's declaration should not be accepted literally. The Government will probably send strong reinforcements to the Mediterranean within a short time, and the naval estimates will soon be heavily increased.

The coal war in England has ceased to be a question of economics, and has become one of common humanity. All the horrors of famine are now raging in the mining districts. The newspapers are filled daily with the appalling story of death, destitution and mute endurance. The terrible record of the London dock strike five years ago did not match the present truth about the English midlands. The newspapers to-day, for instance, tell about one community of 1,200 families which existed two or three weeks on two meals a week of plain bread supplied by charity. This pitiful ration has now been cut down to one meal a week. The response of the authorities to this situation is the despatch of a special train from London | passage of the Employers' Liability bill this morning loaded, not with bread, but with metropolitan police. Starvation that is invisible awakens lukewarm sympathy in English breasts. Besides, most charitable folk consider that they are doing much more than no significance. If the programme is not furtheir duty in the enforced contribution of an ther interrupted by the introduction of such extra sovereign a ton on all the coal they burn.

Public condemnation is about equally dirided between the masters and the men in the present situation. A paitry five per cent. obstacle now prevents a settlement. The men assert that it represents the difference between living wages and slow starvation, between life and death. The masters declare that it is the margin between profit and loss, and if the matter is compromised now the battle will be fought over again next year. So the struggle goes on without a sign of yielding. The amazing thing now is that the issue is being fought, practically, without violence. One explanation is that the miners, most of them, are literally too weak, from lack of food, for the physical exertion of rioting. Thousands would be useless in their old places without restoring their strength with good food. But when they can, they extend to one another one form of help that is extremely touching.

The miners at Hucknall recently got work at the old rate of wages. In the almost penniless neighboring town of Pinxton a thousand men were idle, and 400 families were starving. The miners' wives of Hucknall yesterday sent for the starving children of linxton. The parents of the hungry little ones gladly gave them up. They were taken to homes almost as poor as their own, where they will share the scanty fare till the strike is over. The fate of the fathers and mothers no one can tell.

The general effects of the strike are universally depressing. All England suffers under the great national calamity. The falling off in the earnings of seven railroads, for instance. in the past seventeen weeks, compared with the same period last year, amounts to more than \$9,000,000. Nearly all England now buys ceal by the hundredweight, and the price in small lots ranges as high as \$15 a ton. Many factories and other enterprises will seen be compelled to suspend owing to the exhaustion of the supply of fuel.

Amid all the dark topies which monopolize European attention this week, Spain furnishes lons is of general European importance in severating over a wide field, and it is effectually demonstrating the necessity for the closest cooperation of all countries for their extermination. The authorities of Spain virtually declare to-day that they cannot cope with the evil without the assistance of Paris and London. Paris has promptly responded, and every resource of the police has been placed at the disposal of the Spanish officers.

London continues to har) or the largest and most dangerous nest of these vermin, probably because she selfishly believes she thus insures herself against their attacks laasmuch as they have no other European retreat to which to ilee. So we had the spectacle last night of a meeting of these creatures in this city at which they gloried in the Barceiona crime. America enjoyed the hateful predminence at this gathering of being praised as the home of the only man in high office who is the friend of their vile order. Gov. Altgeld was lauded amid cheers by one speaker, who concluded with an exhortation to his comrades to follow in the

footsteps of Rayachol and Pallas. No personal or financial news this week has excited so much comment as the retirement of a man whose signature is better known and more widely distributed than any other in all the world. The name of F. May will no longer appear on the Bank of England notes. It is no secret that his resignation of the office of Chief Cashier was given under pressure. There is no imputation against May's integrity, and the bank will not suffer through him.

The cause of the trouble is certain revelations regarding the brokerage firm of Coleman & May and its connection with large trust companies which are now in liquidation. Broker May in this firm is the son of Chief Cashier May. The affairs of the trust companies were found to be in a disgraceful condition, and the stockholders will lose millions. Cashler May was interested in these concerns. and so, on his recommendation, were custom ers of the Bank of England. Coleman & May unloaded before the crash came. The governors of the Bank of England deemed it best that Cashier May should retire. He had held the position twenty years, and was virtually manager of the world's greatest financial in-

stitution Mr. Gladstone's offer to deal in some way with the question of evicted tenants in Ireland, provided the Opposition would cooperate, was repulsed by Balfour; but there is good reason to believe that next year, if not this year, will witness legislative effort in this direction. The better class of landlords earnestly desire a settlement which will restore agrarian peare. and some of the baser sort would not be sorry if the law compelled them to do that which their own interests demand, but which pride and obstinancy forbid them to do without such compulsion. The Marquis of Waterford is said to be the leader of the former class, and it is understood that he favors a private conference between himself and friends and the leaders of the Conservative and Unionist parties in order to settle upon a basis of an acreement which would not appear to concede too much to the Nationalist leaders. It must to remembered that most of the time of the session is already hypothecated, and if the uestion of evicted tenants is to be dealt with it can only be done by the reliev of give and take. There is reason to believe that John there are grave doubts whether any body of Redmond himself admits this, and that on

Yorkshire and Lancashire have just received

naval cooperation of Great Britain in any another cruel blow from the Indian Government by the decision that, for the next eight years, one-fourth of the overcoats and caps supplied to the army in India, shall be made of locally woven cloth. The idea is that by the end of that time. India will be able to supply everything required in the way of army cloth ing; and such will probably be the result of the present experiment. Englishmen are denouncing this as rank protection, worthy only of McKinley; but they cannot do more than talk, as the Indian Government is determined

to encourage local industries in every possible and reasonable way. It is evident that the Manchester Ship Canal. which will open on Jan. 1, will obtain a large share of its business from cotton-carrying steamers. The managers of the canal say that several steamers have already engaged to bring cotton from New Orleans and Galves-ton to Manchester direct; and 323 spinners. owning more than 20,000,000 spindles and consuming about 350,000 tons of raw cotton yearly, have signed a statement booming the new route. They piedge themselves to give preference, when buying to arrive, to cottor shipped direct, and, when buying on spot, to cotton imported direct and stored in Manchester.

The present cost of conveying a ton of cotton from a ship in the Liverpool docks to Manchester is thirteen shillings and eight pence while the total amount payable to the ship canal on cotton landed in the Manchester docks for canal tell, wharfage, and landing will be seven shillings. In order to encourage shipowners to begin loading vessels for Manchester, the canal company have agreed not to charge ship dues upon cotton vessels delivering cargo in Manchester during the cotton season ending October, 1804. This will be a saving to the ship of one shilling and threepence net a ton. The Indications are that Mr. Chamberlain will arrive too late to interfere seriously in the through the Commons. The Government majority on the test amendment last night was smail, but party lines were not maintained on either side, so that the size of the margin is of no significance. If the programme is not fursubjects as South Africa, the coal strike, and

the Mediterranean crisis, the remainder of the session of Parliament will probably be dult. The South African situation is extremely interesting. Now that Lo Bengula is undoubtedly whipped, the Chartered Company takes advantage of the opportunity to call for £1,000,000 of fresh capital. It is doubtful if they get any response, for the call is made in order to buy out the united concessions of a company which has a lien on half the Chartered Company's earnings. If the money is raised the Concessions Company will get it, and the Chartered Company must pay dividends on double the present capital. The enemies of the Chartered Company declare that if the call fails, the concern will collapse. The company's intention to occupy conquered Matabele Land if possible is already announced, and there will be a sharp fight in Farliament on the question.

Many incidents are given this week showing the close supervision the late Sir Andrew Clark kept over Gladstone. The Grand Old Man's personal grief over the loss of his physician and friend has been deep. No thought has yet been given to the selection of his professional successor. The members of Gladstone's family understand so well his peculiarities and physical needs that their care of him in health is likely to prove much more valuable than that of a strange physician.

Tom Mann, the famous labor leader, has finally decided not to turn parson, but to enter Parliament instead. It has again been suggested to him that the easiest way to raise money to pay his election expenses would be a lecturing four in the United States during the coming winter.

A new plan of railroad tickets will be adopted by Hungary in December. The traveller will make out his own ticket. The Government will sell railroad marks or stamps and supply the blank cards. The passenger will, when he desires to take a journey, write on the card his name, starting point, and destination, and affix as many stamps as the published list of fares calls for.

The Paris correspondent of THE SUN telemost sure to reelect Casimir Perier as its President. Brisson and Lockroy, the other two candidates, have no chance. The Government's declaration of its programme hardly be made before Saturday. It will emody the measures outlined by a member the Cabinet in an interview with a Unitel Press reporter this week. There will be no change in the Ministry pending the assembling of Parliament.

A BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED, Warren T. Putuum of Ex-ter, N. II., Accused

of Embezzling \$10,000. Boston, Nov. 11.-Warren T. Putnam, President of the National Granite State Bank of Exeter, N. H., was arrested in this city to-day by Deputy Marshal Galloup on the charge of embezzlement from the funds of that institution. It is said that the amount of his embezzlement will reach \$30,000. It includes tills of exchange and orders valued at \$23,000 and a bend of the Leavenworth Electric Railroad valued at \$500. After the arrest, which was made in the street, Mr. Putnam was taken to

made in the street, Mr. Putnam was taken to
the Marshal's office in the Post Office building, where he was held to await the arrival of
United States Commissioner Sawyer.

The National Bank at Exeter recently went
into the bands of a receiver, the cashler of
the company, Mr. C. E. Byington, refusing at
that time to keep the bank open according to
the orders of the President, Mr. Putnam. Mr.
Byington was upheld in his course, and the
Comptroller argointed Mr. Futler, a wellknown lawyer of Exoter, as receiver.

Mr. Putnam went to Exeter a number of
years ago to become cashler of the National
Bank there. He is a man of very prepossesing appearance. Ultimately he became its
stock. His only hotby or extra expense, so
far as known, was that of owning fast horses,
his stable including a dozen or more the readters. While conducting the Evater bank hesters. far as known, was that of owning has be road-his stable including a dozen or more the road-sters. While conducting the Exeter bank he became interested in several outside matters, one being the construction of an electric road up one of the White Mountains. He was about

50 years of age, and unmarried. A BROOKLYN DUCK HUNTER SHOT A Companion's Gua Accidental y Discharged

in a Naphiba Launch, GREENPORT, L. J., Nov. 11.- It was reported to-day that a severe shooting accident occurred yesterday among a party of duck hunters from New York city on Fortpond Bay, a fanous feeding ground for ducks, just back of

Montauk Point, on Long Island. The story is to the effect that one of the party. whose name was Samuel Sewall, and who lives in Harlem, stumbled while disembarking from the naphtha launch in which the party made the trip, and that his gun went off. A portion of the shot and wadding took effect in portion of the shot and wadding took effect in the left side of the head of one of his compan-the left side of the head of one of his companns, a 15 ooklyn man, whose name sounded the fishermen who reported the story here

othe listering the foundations started with him for like l'ostwick's companions started with him for free properties from the launch for medical and surfaced from the farty here to day, however, and the supposition is that they went by rail direct logically with their wounded triend. The fishermen had that Bostwick's escape from the fishermen had that Bostwick's escape from stant death was very narrow.

The Samuel Sewall referred to is not related to Dr. Samuel G. Sewall of 122 East 198th

"THE EBB TIDE." IN THE SUNDAY BUN, NOV. 131.

"Senta."
"kenaska"
Two new collars.—Ada.

SCORED AGAINST YALE.

PENNSYL FANIA'S KICKERS CONQUERED BUT NOT DISGRACED.

Hinkey's Eleven Makes 14 Points to the Quakers' 6-Thousands View the Struggle from the Bluf, Vinduct, and Field-Butterworth Made Yale's First Touch Down, and Hickok Kicked a Goal After 42% Minutes of Actual Playing Time in the First Three-quarters-In the Second Three-quarters Cochran Made Another Touch Down for Yale, With No Gonl After 80 Minutes' Work-Then Knips Scored a Touch Down for Pennsylvania, and Brooke Kicked a Goal by Some Magnificent Offensive Play - Hinkey Made Tale's Last Touch Down-There Was Not Much Slugging, Except by Osgood and Hinkey, Who Constantly Exchanged Compliments-Brooks Came Within an Ace of Kicking a Cont From the Field,

Yesterday was a perfect day for football, and the great game played on Manhattan field by the teams from Yale and the University of l'ennsylvania was great in its performance and great in its result, as the popular team won. Yale 14. Quakers 6, and yet the Philadelp is boys scored, as every one, or nearly every one. honed they would.

The Thanksgiving Day game was in the minds of the enthusiasts, and as the interest in that game would be detracted from by a victory of the Quakers, the pure cranks, and every one yesterday was a crank, hoped that Yale would win. Yet the pluck and energy of the Quakers won them a warm place in the regard of the 15,000 speciators and so it was that the performance and the result, the score by the Quakers and the victory by Yale, pleased all hands 'round. No where but on the tight little island of

Manhattan could such a day have been furnished, speaking weatherwise. It was warm for the 11th of November, it was bright, although the sun's rays were modified but not interrupted by a fleecy, hazy screen of soft clouds; it had been preceded by days in which all the moisture had been absorbed from the surface of Manhattan field, and it was followed by an evening whose crescent moon hung al-luringly in the south to guide back to the urban districts the happy thousansds who left the field at the close of the perfect day's sport. For various reasons the game yesterday possessed an unusual degree of interest for college men, and college men made up a vociferous, happy, youthful, wild-eyed majority of the spectators. Special trains from New Haven and Philadelphia brought thousands of students and triends, and hundreds came from Boston and Princeton. They started for the field early, making the elevated and surface cars vocal and resplendant with their cries and colors. Harvard crimson, Yale blue, Princeton orange and black, and Pennsylvania red and blue made the avenues vivid and galafrom early morning, straggling in lower parts of the avenues, but converging beyond the Park, until at Eighth avenue and 155th street the mingling colors in flags, banners, flowers draped coaches, and flag-adorned carts made a palette of hues which rainbowed through the gates and then scattered over the

field like a bursting rocket. Although the Yalo partisans outnumbered the rooters for the Quakers, the latter were better massed for spectacular effect, and to give solid, penetrating, far-reaching yells. There were compact blocks of red and blueflagged Quakers in each of the four stands, but the most lungful crowd had chosen a section of the east stand, from whence they shouted college cries and songs, which carried across the Harlem River and alarmed the squirrels in the trees on the peaceful banks of the Bronx. They had one song to the tune of Mine eyes have seen the glory.

or, as it is more popularly known,

John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave. which ther sang with words which recounted the skill and valor of Quaker footballists. When Knipe made the one touch down credited to the Philadelphians, and Brooke thereupon kicked a clean, neat goal, thus breaking the record of no scores against Yale, which has stood since 1800, the chorus to the tune of the grand old battle hymn which rolled up from the Quaker tenches made one feel something rising in his throat which required such an effort to swallow that tears resulted in many instances. Some of those "instances" were represented by gray-haired men, who, after surprising unused muscles by unaccustomed jumping up and down, after throwing their arms around the neck of their nearest neighbor, expended their remaining breath in joining in the chorus which divided the name of their mother college, "l'enn-syl-va-ni-a," to fit the air which carries the words. "His soul goes marching on."

Teams from north and south, east and west had for three years tried to score against hale, and when at last that feat was accomplished by the eleven panting, bulging-eyed. quivering Quakers, it was no wonder their partisans lost their heads, and old and young indulged in a ten minutes' abandonment of hysterical joy. But that occurred in the second half, and the teams have not yet been introduced on the fleid for the first half. Well, this is the way it was: The 15,000 pay-

ing speciators and the 10,000 free speciators wended their ways Harlemward early, and took their places on the various stands in the field, and on the rocks to the west, and on the viaduct to the south a full half hour before game was called. There were enough coaches and other stylish equippages to fancifully dress out the open ground on the north; there were enough ladies in all the stands to dazzlingly decorate them; there were students carrying the colors and emitting the yells of every college in the Eastern States; there were alumni of all ages, from the graduate of 'D. to him whose society pin bore the date '42; there were the army of substitutes, coachers, trainers, doctors, attendants, grooms, and valets; there were all the elements which go to make a football crowd in New York, the brightest, noisiest, happiest, and most interesting concourse imaginable, and even in the thing which was lacking the day was admirable, for not on the field, in the stands, on the rocks, nor on the vinduet was one single tin horn tooted to affright and offend the same. To those assembled, first appeared the Yale team, substitutes and retinue. Their friends although less massed, as has been said, were numerous, and when the longhaired, utterly disreputable looking . rowd swaggered out on the field there was a season of vocal chaos. A football team does not make a pretty pic-

ture. You have eleven young men, bareheaded, with long, unkempt hair. Their faces are hard and roughly carved in outline, scarred, discolored, and handaged. Their costume is the ultimate triumph of the utilitarian over the artistic. It is something like this Lellow shoes, heavy soled, solled, and lattered; woollen stockings, over which are leather shields protecting the shin isomes; knickerbockers which are made shapeless by flick padding over the knees and it is vests which at close and snug from the throat to the hip, tightly laced in front, as no buttons may be used; shirts, the sleeves of which shoulders and shows with leather shields and padding. Many of the men wear asso makes, skull cape, ear shields, and other bridestions, and all of these things, costumes, protections, as well as the faces and hands of the playors, are a uniform dirty green-gray from much contact with grass and dust. But their unlovely appearance in no degree modifaces are hard and roughly carved in

Continued on Second Page.

KILLED IN A FOOTBALL GAME, A Member of the New York College Tenm

Sitps and Brenks His Neck, Hugh Saussy of 24 University place, a member of the football team of the College of the City of New York, died last night in the Elizaboth Hospital of injuries which he received while playing with the team in a game with

the football team of the Elizabeth Athletic Club. The game was held on the grounds of the Elizabeth Athletic Club on Walnut street, Elizabeth. The grounds were ingood condition and there were many persons present to watch the game. Play was called at 3:45, The first half ended with the score in favor of the Elizabeth team, but the New York boys were playing a strong game and began the second half with vi r and with strong hopes of pulling up to the adversaries.

It was within two minutes of the end of the second half of the game when the accident happened. Saussy was playing, it appears,

without clamps on his shoes.

Saussy was playing left guard. There was no movement among the rest of the players at the time of the accident. They were awaiting the beginning of a new

play. Saussy started from his position for a run, and fell as he started. He struck on his head, and it was seen at once that he was seriously hurt. He lay mo-

tionless and senseless. The game, which had reached a score of 32 to 6 in favor of the Elizabeth team, was ended right there, and an ambulance from the Elizabeth Hospital was sent for.

Playing on the team with Hugh was his brother Gordon, Gordon went with his still unconscious brother to the hospital. There it was pretty defi-nitely learned at the first examination that young Saussy's neck was broken. Hugh did not recover consciousness, and he died at 8 o'clock. The members of both teams had gone to the Elizabeth Athletic Club's house after the game, but soon learning of the serious condition of their wounded comrade, they went to the hospital. Meantime Gordon Saussy had telegraphed to his father, but the latter did not arrive before his son's druth. The members of both teams were at the hospital at the time of the death. Dr. E. O'Reilly, the Coroner, had also arrived, having been sent for.

He impanelled a jury right there, and took the testimony of all those who saw the acci-dent. They all agreed that no one was near Saussy at the time he fell and the jury found In their verdict that his death was purely accidental. His neck was broken.

The two young men were sons of Robert Saussy, who does business at 229 Broadway Their mother is dead. Gordon was the elder brother, and is a student in the College of the City of New York. Hugh had been a student there, but was not a student at the time of his denth.

Although the younger, he was bigger and stponger than his brother. Mr. Saussy arrived at the hospital during the evening and took charge of his son's remains.

CUBANS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Alleged Verification of the Revolution and Its Apparen: Success Thus Far. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11. - Several scores of

enthusiastic Cubans, representing the six societies of this city, met in Industrial Hall tonight and grow enthusiastic over the news from their native isle. Marcus Morales of this city, President of the National Cuban and American League, has received news, repeatedly verified, that on Nov. 2 the 25,000 Cubans of Crucis, in Cinco Villas, arose suddenly against the 15,000 Spanish troops and civilians, captured the fort and 100 stands of arms, and thus mangurated war for liberty.

"The report is absolutely correct," rend the despatch from General Agent Marti of New York, which was read at the meeting. "The Spanish troops have been repulsed. The up-rising is growing, the greatest enthusiasm prevails. All that remains is for us in America to do our duty."

"The blow has been struck," declared Morales, "for the third and last time. This is no hasty revolution. We have aimed well this time and the blow will tell. Spain is crippled. England is helping Morocco, and while Spain storms the country around Mellilla we shall win on our own heath. The blow has long been impending. I expected it in October. It has come, however, just at the best moment. Spain is bankrupt and crippled. Her unpaid soldiers are already discontented; the volunteers are half-hearted. The whole country is aroused, and victory beckons on. Gen. Carrillo is in Cuba now. Vive La Cuba!" Three cheers greeted this outburst, Aid was promised unanimously. As the tumult of patriotism echoed through the room, a messenger entered with Marti's message of verifi cation and another secret one, which Morales would not read.

WARMINGTON, Nov. 11.- The despatches from Key West, announcing the existence of a rebellion against Spanish rule in Cuba, in the contral part of that island, are said by the officials at the Spanish Legation in this city to be "a day after the fair." A despatch was rebe a day after the late. A despation was re-ceived at the legation on Thursday from the Governor-General of tuba, announcing the complete overthrow of the renelling forces and the surrender to the authorities of the leader. The despatches that were published today, one of the officials said, were evidently inspired by flittusters and their symrathicers, who make their bendmarters at two West. who make their headquarters of her West.

EIGHT DESPERADOES RODE IN. It Is Thought They Came to Rob a Bank-Shors Exchanged With Chizens,

Louisville, Nov. 11 .- At 2 o'clock this morning eight strangers role into North Middleton, Bourbon county. It is supposed that their Intention was to rob the bank. They shot at every person seen on the street, and mortally wounded an old negro man named Burt Morris.

The citizens rallied and opened fire on the desperadoes, and they answered with a volley desperadoes, and they answered with a volley from their pistols. The citizens kept up their firing and the desperadoes left, but returned in an hour. They were again charged anen-by the citizens and driven out of town. They shapped at a house on the roadside about a mile from the town. Three of their number were badly wounded. These not wounded took their injured companions away. The mene all strangers, none of them having been seen about the town before.

Congressman Tracey Repudlates the Tarlff Plant in the Chicago Platform.

Albany, Nov. 11.-Congressman Charles Tracey was here to-day and expressed a very decided opinion as to the probable effect of the recent elections on the tariff policy of the Democratic majority in Congress. He said:
"I see no reason why tariff reform should not proceed along the lines laid down in Presinot proceed along the lines and bown in resident Cleveland's letter of acceptance. I regard Mr. Cleveland's letter as the true I omeerate platform. That which was adopted at Chicago was framed to embarrass President Cleveland by a communition of his enemies and the projectionists. No. I can see me reason why tariff reform should not go on.

As the Albany Congressionn is very close to the President some take his views as those of the Chicago Executive and as indicating the President sintention of sterpping down from the Chicago Elatform.

No Officies to Offer a Bribe in West Virginia PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 11. A short time ago R. B. Graham, a Justice of Elizabeth, and several others, all prominent citizens, were indicted for bribery in the recent excitions in Wirt county. Judge Roreman discharged them to-day, saying that the West Virginia statute does not make it an offence to give a bribe, and only makes it an offence to receive

Marvelous fuel. Sestalit, the only one of its kind in the markel. Soud for catalogue to United States Fuel Co. limited, 19 Park place, N. Y.—Ada.

TRAIN WRECKERS CAPTURED. Two Young Men Cought, and One of Them

Turns State's Evidence. Mr. Venney, Ky., Nov. 11.—The men who ditched the Louisville and Nashville passenger

train, No. 20, near Altamont, Ky., several days ago, by throwing a rail from the track, were captured last night through the efforts of Section Foreman Chadwell.

They are Grant Collins, aged 18, and John Ballew, aged 24. After being taken to jail at London, Ky., it is said that Collins, in the hope of receiving a lighter sentence, confessed. He said that they had stolen the Implements

with which to remove the rail. They stole them from a tool house near Altamont. It was their intention, he said, to simply wreck the train and then rob the mail and ex-

press cars. Several attempts at train wrecking have occurred in this county during the last three years which are believed to have been made by Ballew. Collins is a brother-in-law of Ballew, and

has only been living with him for a few months. A large number of citizens are now waiting for a train to go to London, where the wreckers are confined in jail.

MURDER IN MINETTA STREET.

Joseph Carey and Edward Kenney Fight with Knives All Along the Street, Joseph Carey, a middle-aged negro waiter living at 4 Minetta street, was stabbed to the

heart and killed late last night by Edward Kenney, another negro waiter. Carer lived with Mr. and Mrs. John Street, an old couple. It is said that he was courting Annie Long and that Kenney was jealous of

Kenney went to see Carov at the house in Minetta street last night. They met in a room in the rear of the basement. There was a quarrel, and the two men ran out into the street fighting.

They fought with knives all the way down Minetta street to Bleecker. At the corner Carey dropped, stabbed to the heart, and Kenney ran off. Carey was employed at White's restaurant

in Canal street, and was a member of the Charles Sumner Pioneer Corps of Prince street. Kenney is slender, below medium height, and 35 years old. He wore a brown overcoat and a soft hat.

SHOT THE MURDERER DEAD.

A Boy in Alabama Kills the Assassin of His Mother and Sister.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 11.-A special despatch from Riverton, Ala., says that early this morning a man wearing a mask entered the house of Mrs. Davis there. Mrs. Davis was reported to have considerable money in the house. The woman struggled with the robber. and he shot her through the heart, killing her instantly. Her daughter ran to her assistance, and was also shot and killed.

The man was robbing the house when Mrs. Davis's 10-year-old son returned home. He saw the dead bedies of his mother and sister lying on the floor and the murderer ransacking a trunk. The son fired three bullets at him, each of which took effect, death ensuing almost instantly. The son loft the three bodies Bing where they fell and notified the authorities. The robber is unknown in the vicinity.

NEW YORK SALESMEN ASPHYXIATED. Two Found in Their Hatel Room in St.

Louis Clasped in Each Other's Arms, St. Louis, Nov. 11.-At 6 o'clock this morning the attachés of the St James Hotel detested a strong odor of gas on the third floor. and examination located the leak in room No. 21, the door of which was locked. A ladder was holsted to the transom, and the porter saw two men lying on the single bed in the room. The door was broken open and a hasty examination showed that the men had been dead several hours. Their names were R Perry Collins, aged 19, of Washington, D. C. and J. almon, aged 25, of New York.

The men were last seen alive at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when, after a night of dissipation, they entered the hotel, and were shown to their room. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the employees rapped on their door, archy, and a discredited one at that, one but the men refused to get up. Later in the out the men recused to get up. Later in the afternoon a kneck at the door brought to response, and the men were supposed to be sleeping. When found this morning both men were lying in a single bed, their arms clasped about each other, and their features composed.

posed.

The gas was pouring from the single jet in the doors, windows, and transom of The gas was posting towns and transom of the room, the doors, windows, and transom of which were tightly closed. The gas fixture is an old-style affair, without any stopcock, and it is supposed the men, in turning oil the t is supposed the men, in turning off the

B. Pe ry Collins and James Salmon were h. Fe cy tollins and James Salmon were salesmen of the American Tooneco Company of 45 Broadway. Salmon lived on Thirty-seventh street, between Eighth and Minth avendes, Collins was a member of the Naval Aendemy at Amapolis for some time. His father is an official of the internal revenue service, stationed at Chicago. Neither of the young men was married.

THE SNOWED-IN BEAR HUNTERS. They Had Expected to Make a Winter of

It-Relief Expeditions. No news has been received from the Carlin party of grizzly bear hunters who are snowed in at the head of the Clearwater River in Montana. W. A. Engeman, the pattner of A. L. Hi,amelwright, the civil engineer of 41 Park row, this city, who is one of the party, said ho did not expect to hear from them for some

Mr. Himmelwright, he said, had counted on being snowed in, and, although the expedition was to last only four weeks, had said that in case they were caught by the snow he did not expect to get back until spring. Mr. Engeman said he had no doubt the party could get out on snowshoes, but they would have to leave their outfit behind and undergo great hardships. He had no fears for their safety. Despatches received vesterday from Walls Walls report that another detachment of the out on snow-hose, but they would have to leave their out's technic and undergo great hardships. He had no fears for their safety. Despatches received yesterday from Walla Walla report that another detachment of the Forth Invalry under Lifett, Voorhees, had let to join the search. Gen. W. P. Carlin, is another of the party, requested Gen. Burt, the commander at Fort Missoula, to send out a relief expedition. Reports from there say that tapt. Andrews and sixty cavalrymen are endeavoring to keep the trait open from the Montana side of the summit to the Cleatwater country in leader. Mr. Engeman said that it was bis helief that the relief expedition would not get within 100 miles of the hunters, as they plunged far into the wildenness, thousther members of the party are John history Pick et al. with she here in the party are John history Pick et al. with she here in the party are John history Pick et al. with she had a packet and a cook, numbering exit in sil.

A McKinley Presidential Club,

Perranguan, Nov. 11.-The first McKinley Republican club organized in Pennsylvania has come to the front at Crafton. All eghons county The club has 110 members and was organi-on Monday. The club has forwarded a let-of congratulation to Gos. Defining at that the expressing the home of having the deast of working and voting in 1829 for William & Kinier for President of the United States.

Mrs. Pierce Bird a Natur d Beath. Coroner Schultz held an autopsy vestorday in the case of Mrs. Sarah A. Pierce, whose death on Friday was followed by the arrest of ohn Callioun, with whom she lived at 2.015 second avenue. The autorsy shower that the youan's death as due to natural causes, alloun will probably to discharged from custody to-day.

Uprieinz Agninst Hippolyte. Ersonios, Jamaica, Nov. 11.-There is an uprising against Hippolyte in the southern part of Hayti. The rebels have declared in layer of teen Manigat. The rebellion is said to be headed by Jean Gilles.

H. F. Bindsell, manufacturer of fluest furs at lowest prices. coll Broadway, usar 17th st. -- dde.

TO RESTORE A MONARCHY.

POPULAR DISAPPROVAL OF TRE PRESIDENT'S HAWAIIAN POLICY.

The Autonocoment of that Polley Received by the Public and by Many Congressmen with a Surprise Amounting to a Shock-Congressman Hitt Says It is Contrary to Every Tradition and Impulse of the Amere ican People-Judge Ontes of Alabama to Doubtful of the Power of the Government to Restore the Queen-Senator Faulkner Mays It is Beyond His Comprehension How We Can Interfere to Restore the Monarchy-Judge Holman Says that Has wall Naturally and Rightfully Belongs to the United States-"Buck" Kilgore of Texas Sustains the President.

Washington, Nov. 11. - President Cleveland's

announcement of his Hawalian policy has been the talk of Washington to-day. There are not many Congressmen in the city whose views on the subject are of value, and of these the Democrats are not inclined to be interviewed for publication, for the very good reason that as a rule they differ radically and unalterably with the surprising and unpopular attitude assumed by the Administration. The Republicans, naturally, are not so scrupulous, and they unite in condemning the policy of restoring the dethroned Queen. The public officials, being creatures of the Administration, of course endorse whatever action it takes, and they are, therefore, enthusiastic in commending the policy of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham. To the general public, however, and to such Congressmen and Administration officials as are not handicapped in their expressions, the programme of the Administration, as made public last night with such suddenness and with such lack of the usual etiquette of official matters, comes as a surprise amounting to a shock. The condemnation of the announced policy is almost unanimous, and among naval officers and others who believe in a vigorous American policy of expansion, the opinion is universal that the Administration has not only made a grave mistake, but that it has laid down a policy that will be found difficult, if not impossible, to be put in force. Owing to the evident determination of the Administration officials to maintain absolute secrecy. now that the President has spoken it is uncertain what means the Administration intends to adopt to restore the Queen, but naval officers are of the opinion that, if necessary. force is to be used by this Government, if, indeed, Lilluokalini has not already been placed upon the throne by the assistance of troops landed from the United States vessels that were ordered to Honolulu so opportunely. The popular disapproval seems to be di-

rected mainly against the President's deter-mination to restore the Queen, and would no doubt have been much less keen had the friendliness of the Administration stopped at the point of refusing to lend its assistance to the provisional Government, and of opposing the desire of the Hawaiian citizens for annexation. The opinion of Congressman Hitt on the subject is especially valuable, the more so as he is an avowed oppo-nent of annexation. He, however, believes that this Government, after having recognized the Hawaiian provisional Government, cannot now withdraw it. Mr. Hitt, who was Chairman of the House Committee on Fereign Affairs in the Fifty-first Congress, and Assistant Secretary of State in 1881, when Secretary Blaine wrote his famous letter of instruction to the American Minister to Hawaii, takes a keen interest in the present situation. Holding an important post in the State Department at a time when Hawailaq affairs were once before occupying publie attention, he has had opportunities to acquire a close acquaintance, not only with general matters bearing upon Habut also with the policy wall. this Government toward Hawali in the past. He said to-day:

"I believe that the policy of interference to overthrow the Hawalian Constitution, is contrary to every tradition and impulse of the American people. As to the question of veracity between this Administration on one side, and Minister Stevens, Capt. Wiltse (now dead). and the five Commissioners on the other side, all of whom were eye-witnesses, we ought to have very full testimony before holding them guilty of false statements and a conspiracy to be carried out by force and fraud. As yet we have no testimony whatever against them. Mr. Stevens bore a high charactor as a discreet and able representative of this Government. As a fact, he was in another island and did not reach Honolulu until about noon of Saturday, the day of the Queen's vioient demonstration and the exciting scenes between her and her Cabinet and the disorderly crowd around her palace. The meeting on Monday, Jan. 16, of slarmed citizens is said to have been the most important in number and character ever held in the island. representing property and business of all kinds, and the diplomatic correspondence states that there were many applications from Americans to the Minister to have marines landed to protect American interests and preserve order. This does not look like a secretly contrived conspiracy by the American Minister and American commander to overthrow a friendly Government by suddenly landing armed forces. The reports of that meeting in the Honolulu newspapers indicate that the Queen's Government fell because of the almost universal detestation and dread in which it was held.

"The American people would have but one opinion if they learn by the next steamer landing at San Francisco that this cast-off monarchy has been set up again by our armed forces, perhaps amid bloodshed, and that the provisional Government, whose chief offence seems to be that they are friendly to the United States and American interests, has con destroyed. For forty years the instructions from our State Department, by Webster. Marcy, Fearts, Blaine, Frelinghursen, and Bayard, have held one tone. Our Ministers have been instructed to encourage rather than discourage sentiments favorable to the United States and its interests, and to hear in mind and impress upon that Government the overwhelming superiority of the interests of the people of the United States in those islands as compared with the interests of other nations, and that the malfest and ultimate destiny of that Government with all its questions, would meet in the end as American solution-annexation."

Judge Outes of Alabama, a leading member of the Committee on the Judiciary, is also an ardent opponent of annexation, but is doubtful of the power of the Government to restore the green. Judge Ontes said to-day: question presented in the report of the Secretary of State on the Hawalian matter is one of law as well as of fact. Certainly this Government would not be justifiable in taking any steps toward the restoration of the Queon if we were not directly responsible for her overthrow, and at all events this Government should be very sure of its ground and have absolute proof of our responsibility in the matter before we could interfere to restore the Queen." He said that he was opposed to annexation, but that this proposition to restore the Queen presented a different question, and he was not prepared to discuss it beyond this